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COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Thirty-fifth session
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Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION PERTAINING TO THE SITUATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Draft resolution submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Fourth Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and Preparations for the International Year of Older Persons

Fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling the International Plan of Action on Ageing, which recommended that the Commission for Social Development be designated the intergovernmental body to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years and to make proposals for updating the Plan, as considered necessary, and to transmit the findings of that exercise to the General Assembly for its consideration through the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations made in the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1]

Also taking note of the results of the in-session open-ended ad hoc working group that carried out the fourth review and appraisal exercise,

Concerned that the number of countries responding to the questionnaire on which the review and appraisal exercise is based has diminished,

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[1] E/CN.5/1997/4.

Also concerned that the findings of the review and appraisal exercises have consistently shown that although modest progress has been made in implementing the Plan of Action, implementation remains a largely incomplete task, particularly in developing countries,

1. Recommends that henceforth the United Nations Principles for Older Persons be annexed to publications of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to make recommendations on different options for the future review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, under an agenda item entitled "Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups".

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FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION PERTAINING TO THE SITUATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Canada, Finland, Norway and Sweden: draft resolution

The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following resolution:

Equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons which designates a focal point within the United Nations for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action, including its review and appraisal, and General Assembly resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and other international human rights instruments which proclaim that the rights therein should be ensured equally to all individuals, without discrimination,

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] General Assembly resolution 44/25.

Recalling further the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[3] requesting Governments to promote the Standard Rules and to develop strategies for their implementation, while emphasizing that policies concerning persons with disabilities should focus on their abilities rather than their disabilities,

Recalling also that children with disabilities have special needs,

Noting with great satisfaction that the Standard Rules play an important role in influencing legislation, policies, action and evaluations at both the national and international levels,

Acknowledging the active role played by non-governmental organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, in support of the Standard Rules and their contribution to the implementation and monitoring of the Rules,

Concerned by the effects of the current budgetary constraints of the United Nations on its disability activities,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the valuable work by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development and welcomes his comprehensive report;

2. Urges the United Nations, Governments and concerned non-governmental organizations to strengthen their efforts to implement at all levels, by appropriate legal, administrative, financial and other measures, the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the World Programme of Action and the Standard Rules;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give higher priority to disability activities and to allocate the resources necessary, enabling the United Nations Secretariat to fulfil its function as focal point in a forceful way;

4. Urges the Secretary-General and Governments to further the effective implementation of the Standard Rules and to emphasize the dimension of human rights, including that dimension for persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities;

5. Also urges the Secretary-General and Governments to give full attention to a gender perspective in all policies and programmes related to disability;

6. Further urges the Secretary-General and Governments to give full attention to the rights of children with disabilities;

7. Encourages the United Nations and Governments to involve organizations of persons with disabilities in policy planning and decision-making processes regarding education, communications, employment and health services;

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[3] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9), chap. I.1.

8. Also encourages the United Nations and Governments to enhance cooperation, through appropriate mechanisms of cooperation, with organizations of persons with disabilities or concerned with disability issues so as to improve the effective implementation of the Standard Rules;

9. Urges the United Nations, Governments and concerned non-governmental organizations to combat the sexual abuse of persons with disabilities;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to invite United Nations bodies to provide advisory services and support to Governments in their efforts to develop disability policies based on the Standard Rules and thereby collaborate with the focal point in its role as policy coordinating body and with organizations of persons with disabilities;

11. Encourages the United Nations Development Programme and other entities of the United Nations system, including the World Bank group and inter-agency mechanisms, to mainstream disability issues in their development activities and in their efforts to eradicate poverty;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to ensure that the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization and all other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, take into account, in their policies and programmes, the rights of children with disabilities and mainstream the particular needs of such children;

13. Invites the Special Rapporteur and the Committee on the Rights of the Child to pursue and enhance their cooperation to ensure that the rights of children with disabilities are fully addressed in the Committee's reporting process;

14. Calls upon Governments, when formulating national policies and strategies during the International Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to combat the social exclusion of persons with disabilities, to promote their employment and to include disability measures in poverty eradication programmes;

15. Urges all Governments to provide education for disabled children, youth and adults, regardless of the nature of the disability, in accordance with the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education;[4]

16. Also urges Governments that have not ratified International Labour Organization Convention No. 159 concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) to consider doing so, in order to strengthen their policies, and to use the opportunity to obtain technical assistance from the International Labour Organization, and urges Governments that have ratified the Convention to seek further guidance when implementing it, in the accompanying Recommendation No. 168;

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[4] See "Report of the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality", held at Salamanca, 7 June 1994.

17. Encourages donors to provide assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to address the needs of persons with disabilities and also encourages Governments of recipient countries to include disability matters in their applications for such assistance;

18. Decides to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period of three years, so as to make it possible to continue the monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules in accordance with chapter IV of the Rules, and to request the Special Rapporteur, assisted by the Secretariat and in consultation with the panel of experts, to prepare a report for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-eighth session;

19. Requests the Special Rapporteur to pay special attention to the situation of children with disabilities when monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules;

20. Urges Member States to make contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability so as to support initiatives on disability and to support, by financial and other means, the important work of the Special Rapporteur;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the Commission at its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions information on activities within the United Nations system, with reference to the Commission's priority themes, to promote the social integration of disabled persons and social services for all, and to counteract the social exclusion facing persons with disabilities and eradicate poverty among them.

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FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION PERTAINING TO THE SITUATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland and Sudan: draft resolution

The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Children with disabilities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other international human rights instruments, which proclaim that the rights therein should be ensured equally for all individuals without discrimination,

Also recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] in particular article 23 thereof, which requires special measures to ensure the rights of children with disabilities, and establishes the standards and

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

parameters for recognizing and responding to the special needs and protection of children with mental and/or physical disabilities,

Taking note of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[3] and the Standard Rules for the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[4] as well as the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons[5] and the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,[6]

Also taking note of the various other resolutions passed by the General Assembly related to persons with disabilities, including its resolution 46/119 of 17 December 1991 on the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care,

Noting the convening of the Global Workshop on Children with Disabilities in Developing Countries at Washington, D.C., from 3 to 7 February 1997,

Convinced that disability is not inability and that it is critically important to take a positive view of abilities as the basis of planning for persons with disabilities, in particular children with disabilities,

1. Welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on Disability on the implementation of the Standard Rules for the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;[4]

2. Notes, with concern, the growing incidence of disability in children, either of a physical or mental nature or both, as a consequence of wars, civil strife, mines, natural and man-made disasters, violence, poverty, disease and other conditions that destroy the quality of life;

3. Recognizes the need to further address the special needs of children with disabilities;

4. Encourages Governments to promote and protect the rights, special needs and welfare of children with disabilities through, inter alia, the development or strengthening of relevant legislation, and to provide adequate budgetary allocations to implement such legislation;

5. Invites Governments to consider conducting awareness-raising activities, where appropriate with the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, especially of the disabled, with a view

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[3] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII.

[4] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX).

[6] General Assembly resolution 2856 (XXVI).

to developing sensitivity to children with disabilities and combating and overcoming social prejudice and discrimination directed against them;

6. Encourages further technical, educational and economic cooperation among States, in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund, other relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, towards the development of human resources by nurturing the talents and potentials of children with disabilities, the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies and know-how, and the development of common standards for the national evaluation of childhood disability, with due regard for the situation of poor or developing countries;

7. Recommends to Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies concerned and relevant non-governmental organizations to establish data banks on childhood disability, which should include information on the causes, types and frequencies of disability, national legislation and programmes, including support measures, and the results of studies or researches and surveys, if any, on the subject;

8. Urges Governments to provide free access to education for children with disabilities, to integrate disability issues within the regular education curriculum and to mainstream disabled children in the school system;

9. Also urges Governments to provide vocational preparatory training appropriate for children with disabilities;

10. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its programme activities aimed at the integration of children and youth with disabilities into mainstream education, in line with the Salamanca Declaration adopted at the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality, Salamanca, Spain, June 1994;

11. Also requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to extend appropriate assistance to Governments in designing and setting up programmes to encourage the creative, artistic and intellectual potential of children with disabilities, and through its regional offices, to conduct seminars and workshops to provide appropriate training in those fields to teachers, parents, social workers and others concerned;

12. Calls upon Governments to encourage the participation of children with disabilities in recreation activities and sports events, such as the Special Olympics;

13. Requests relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to establish indicators to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules as they apply to children with disabilities;

14. Emphasizes the right of children with disabilities to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical, psychological and mental health, and urges Governments to guarantee this through free access to health services and the adoption of holistic approaches towards the total well-being of disabled children, which should include:

(a) Services for prevention, education/training programmes, early detection, comprehensive treatment and community-based rehabilitation programmes, including rehabilitation care through home visits;

(b) Strategies that protect children at highest risk, including refugee, displaced or migrant children, children living in settings of continued violence and its immediate aftermath, children living in disaster areas, and children living on the streets and in squatter colonies;

(c) Priority consideration for the provision of effective mental health services that are integrated within all forms of health care, that meet local needs and that provide prevention strategies, including prenatal and perinatal care, immunization, optimal nutrition, day care, child safety measures, school-based programmes on family life and appropriate treatment of common childhood neuropsychiatric disorders. Since schools are the principal social institutions for furthering the cognitive and emotional development of children, teachers should be trained to recognize signs and symptoms of mental disabilities, to manage problems in the classroom, and to refer children that require more assistance to appropriate mental health services;

(d) Provision of free supportive and mobility devices/equipment;

(e) Support systems for families as primary caretakers, including financial, psychological and community support systems, to enable families to attend to the special needs of children with physical and mental disabilities;

15. Decides to consult with international organizations of persons with disabilities and specialized agencies, in accordance with rules 71 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, during the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Social Development, to be held in 1998, on how to improve the application of the Standard Rules so that it fully addresses the special needs of children with disabilities, and requests that the recommendations and/or agreed conclusions emanating from the consultation be submitted to the General Assembly for adoption at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1998;

16. Requests the Secretary-General, for the purposes of the above-mentioned consultation within the framework of the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, under the theme "Promoting social integration and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons", to make a compilation of the provisions of existing conventions, resolutions and other resource material with respect to the promotion and protection of the rights, special needs and welfare of

children with disabilities, for submission to the Commission on Social Development at its thirty-sixth session;

17. Encourages Governments to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability specifically for projects to benefit children with disabilities;

18. Requests the Special Rapporteur on Disability to pay special attention to the situation of children with disabilities, and to establish close working relations with the Committee on the Rights of the Child for monitoring article 23 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the Standard Rules in relation to children with disabilities, and to include in his next report his views, observations and recommendations thereon.

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FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION PERTAINING TO THE SITUATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Cuba*: draft resolution

Holding of the first session of the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in cooperation with the United Nations and in pursuance of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995 by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, annexed thereto, as an integral part of that resolution,

Noting especially that in paragraph 123 of the Programme of Action, current regional and interregional conferences of ministers responsible for youth affairs in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia were invited to intensify cooperation among each other and to consider meeting regularly at the international level under the aegis of the United Nations to provide an effective forum for a focused global dialogue on youth-related issues,

Noting that in paragraph 124 of the Programme of Action, youth-related bodies and organizations of the United Nations system were invited to cooperate with the above-mentioned conferences,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

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Mindful that the Secretary-General, in his report on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[1] recommended that action be taken to implement the global recommendations of the Programme of Action and to report to the General Assembly through the Commission for Social Development on progress achieved and obstacles encountered,

1. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Portugal to host the first session of the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, to be held at Lisbon, from 8 to 12 August 1998, in cooperation with the United Nations;

2. Calls upon all Member States, youth-related organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and concerned intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations in both general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to support that session of the World Conference, to be convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 50/81;

3. Notes with appreciation that the Government of Portugal has agreed to support the participation of ministers responsible for youth in the least developed countries as identified by the General Assembly;

4. Requests that the report of the World Conference at its first session be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session as well as to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session pursuant to the items in their respective agendas concerned with implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

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[1] A/52/60-E/1997/6.

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FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REVIEW OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION PERTAINING TO THE SITUATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Cuba* and Sudan: draft resolution

The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Follow-up to the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 46/92 of 16 December 1991, 47/237 of 20 December 1993 and 50/142 of 21 December 1995, concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family,

Recognizing that the basic objective of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family should be to strengthen and support

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* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to build upon their strengths, particularly at the national and local levels,

Emphasizing the necessity of providing policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Noting that the family-related provisions from the outcomes of the seven global conferences of the 1990s highlight the value of a family-sensitive perspective in policy development and implementation,

Noting also that a cornerstone of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and long-term action regarding families should be the implementation of family goals and objectives resulting from the major global conferences of the 1990s,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family[1] and welcoming the proposals contained therein,

1. Invites Governments to continue their actions to build family-friendly societies, inter alia, by promoting the rights of individual family members, in particular gender equality and the protection and development of the child;

2. Calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations, other organizations of civil society, the private sector and individuals to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities;

3. Urges the continuation of long-term actions at all levels concerning families and a focus on the interrelationship of families and society, including the role of families as main providers and consumers of commodities and services and as agents of development;

4. Requests the Secretariat to enhance the resources of the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities and widen its operational activities in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. Invites Governments to develop concrete measures and approaches with respect to addressing national priorities including the elaboration of a country family profile and the strengthening of national capacities to deal with family issues;

6. Recommends that formal and informal networks and institutes such as the International Family Policy Forum, the Bratislava International Centre for Family Studies, the Australian Institute of Family Studies, the Austrian Institute for Family Research, the Confederation of Family

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[1] A/52/57-E/1997/4.

Organizations in the European Community, and similar bodies contribute and participate at all levels of action on families;

7. Urges research and academic institutions to continue to play an active role in the policy process and in strengthening the partnerships between the producers and users of family research and to promote international research on family issues, needs and priorities;

8. Decides that the follow-up of the Commission for Social Development to the International Year of the Family should be an integrated part of the multi-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development and that, at its annual sessions, the Commission should consider the topic of reconciling family life and work under the priority theme "Social integration" in 1998 and the topic of a global profile of family policies and programmes under the priority theme "Social services for all" in 1999, within the framework of assessing the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to enable the Secretariat to play an active role in facilitating international cooperation on the family in the areas of experience and information exchange, including an inventory of best practices of family policies to facilitate exchange of experiences among Member States; technical assistance, with a focus on least developed and developing countries; the organization of subregional and interregional meetings; and the promotion of relevant research that would inform future policy;

10. Calls upon Member States to encourage the identification of appropriate administrative mechanisms and resources to ensure the active follow-up of the International Year of the Family at national and local levels.

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PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Draft resolution 35/---

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/161 of 22 December 1995 by which the Assembly endorsed the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and resolution 51/202 of 17 December 1996,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996 by which the Council decided that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council, shall have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to the Summit and review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;

Having given consideration under the agenda item "follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development" to the priority theme for 1997: productive employment and sustainable livelihoods;

Decides to adopt the following agreed conclusions and transmit them to the Economic and Social Council to provide input to the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1997.

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* E/CN.5/1997/1.

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Agreed conclusions

I. Unemployment and underemployment

1. Over 120 million people worldwide are officially unemployed and many more underemployed, causing massive personal suffering, widespread social disintegration and huge economic waste. In many developing countries, unemployment remains a major unresolved problem, and there has been a rise in underemployment with a majority of the labour force remaining in low-productivity work that offers no escape from poverty. In a majority of industrialized countries unemployment has persisted for over two decades while most transition economies have experienced a rapid rise in unemployment since 1990. These existing levels of unemployment and underemployment inflict a high human cost on society in general and the unemployed, in particular, in terms of increased poverty, marginalization, exclusion, inequalities, reduced well-being and loss of dignity.

II. The Goal of Full Employment

2. Against this background it is imperative for all countries and the international community to reinstate the attainment of full, productive, appropriately and adequately remunerated and freely chosen employment as a central objective of economic and social policies. Such a commitment is an essential first step towards reversing the serious unemployment and underemployment situations that exist in most parts of the world. A better understanding of how policy actions impact on employment trend will help take forward this commitment. Defining time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating absolute poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context, would give a strong signal of the increased priority to be awarded to this objective of full employment. With sufficient political will and the coordinated implementation of a comprehensive set of policies, as well as international cooperation in creating an enabling environment, full employment remains an attainable goal. In this context, it is important that broad and comprehensive policies include targeted measures to eradicate poverty and address social and economic inequalities and exclusion.

2 bis. Pursuit of the goal of full employment shall be guided by the objective of ensuring the well-being, equality, the dignity and worth of the human person and the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, it is important that Governments mainstream a gender perspective in all policies and programmes related to employment.

3. Central importance should be assigned to employment in the formulation and implementation of economic and social policies, with the understanding that the public sector, the private sector, cooperatives and the civil society have a shared interest in and responsibility for employment, and that the achievement of full employment should be a permanent goal for all of them.

3 bis. The involvement of communities and all actors of civil society for full participation and maximum self-reliance should also draw on the resources, strengths and networks that exist at grass-roots levels.

[3 ter. It is acknowledged that in economies in transition, employment markets are characterized by indications of high non-registered components of working activities, including both employment and unemployment. The promotion of full employment in these countries in order to enable people to support themselves should be considered as a basic priority in social and economic strategies, alongside the control of inflation and budget deficits.]

III. Employment Strategy: National and Global

5. [Open markets and the free flow of goods and services and investment among the nations of the world contribute significantly to achieving the goal of full employment. Towards this end it is important to sustain progress towards a more open, stable, just, equitable and rule-based world economy. Pursuit of growth-oriented policies is equally important for achieving the goal of full employment in each nation. Strengthened international cooperation [as well as abstaining from extraterritorial applications of universal coercive measures of one member State against another/and due respect for the international laws guiding transactions between States] constitutes an important factor in ensuring a stable environment for the growth of the world economy. It will also be important to make further progress towards effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, particularly the poorest and heavily indebted countries. Strengthened international cooperation in economic and financial policy will also contribute to ensuring a stable and conducive environment for growth of the world economy.]

6. The social dimensions of international economic policies should receive greater attention and towards this end cooperation between the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, and the Bretton Woods institutions should be enhanced. [In this context the recommendation of the Social Summit for joint meetings of the Economic and Social Council and the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should be implemented.] In addition, the promotion of productive employment with fair wages and working conditions should be recognized as an important objective of development cooperation policies. [To this effect, the United Nations, in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral institutions should [enhance the positive and address the negative impacts] of structural adjustment programmes on economic and social development and assist adjusting countries in creating conditions for economic growth, employment opportunities, poverty eradication and social development while protecting basic social programmes and expenditures from budget reductions] and a strong social component should be incorporated into economic reform programmes in order to [enhance the positive effects and] minimize the [any] negative effects of globalization.

7. [At the national level sound fiscal and monetary policies that foster long-term growth should be implemented.] Transparent and accountable governance, an

open and stable political, economic and social environment [with peace and security] and a legal and institutional framework that guarantees [social development and full employment] [human rights] are also imperative. In addition, Governments, together with workers and employers, must provide an enabling environment which nurtures the creation of new, highly productive enterprises [and encourages other forms of productive work and employment and generates sustainable growth and social development].

[7 bis. At the international level, Governments should foster policies of promoting full scale cooperation and refrain from any initiatives which will run contrary to, or violate in any ways the international laws guiding the smooth transactions amongst States, thus leading to prevalence of an enabling international environment ensuring sound economies and full employment and sustained livelihoods.]

8. Policies to promote growth and employment should be based on an appropriate mix of sound macroeconomic [and structural] policies. This could include a restructuring of public expenditure, so as to strengthen the social protection system to make it more employment-friendly, and enhance investment in human resources; encouraging voluntary worker mobility and more active labour market policies.

9. It should also be recognized that economic and social policies are mutually reinforcing and that social policy is a productive factor that has an important impact on social cohesion [and sustainable development]. Of particular importance are policies that place the creation of employment at the centre of national strategies, through expanding work opportunities and increasing productivity in both rural and urban sectors, through upgrading skills to provide security in a context of changing patterns of work, and to raise the motivation of workers, inter alia, through fostering participatory relations at the workplace. The environmental perspective should also be integrated into employment policies by promoting and taking into account sustainable utilization of environmental resources and fully exploiting the potential for growth and employment creation in activities which prevent, repair or limit environmental damage.

9 bis. Governments should utilize and develop fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the generation of productive employment.

IV. [Equity and Poverty Eradication]/[Equality, Social Justice, and Poverty Eradication]

10. Higher rates of growth of productive employment are essential for meeting peoples' aspirations for participation in economic and social life, for eradicating poverty and ensuring equity, and for preserving social cohesion. A high rate of employment generation facilitates the task of ensuring that all workers, men and women, young and old, minorities and persons with disabilities, have the opportunity to be productive participants in the workforce. But the goal must not only be the creation of more jobs; there has to be simultaneous concern with improving the quality of employment and working conditions. [This

involves the enforcement of basic labour standards, including prohibition of forced and child labour, guarantee of the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining, and adherence to the principle of non-discrimination. The promotion of jobs that meet basic labour standards is not only appropriate from a moral standpoint; it also helps ensure that workers share fully in the benefits accruing from expanded trade and national development.] There should be strong support for the ILO to promote the ratification and implementation of relevant conventions.

Alternative 1: [Governments should enhance the quality of work and employment at safeguarding and promoting respect for basic worker's rights, including the prohibition of forced labour and child labour, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and non-discrimination in employment, fully implementing the conventions of the ILO in the case of States parties to those conventions, and taking into account the principles embodied in those conventions in the case of those countries that are not States parties.]

Alternative 2: The ultimate goal in fostering employment growth must be not only creation of more jobs, but better jobs - that is, quality jobs that meet basic labour standards, including prohibitions of forced and child labour, guarantees of the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining, and the principle of non-discrimination. These basic worker rights must and can be protected for all individuals in all countries, no matter what their level of development. The promotion of jobs that meet basic labour standards is not only appropriate from a moral standpoint. It also helps ensure that workers share fully in the benefits accruing from trade and development. To the degree that respect for basic labour standards ensures work with dignity, it can also lessen social antagonisms and promote the stability required to achieve truly efficient and sustainable development.

11. In addition to improving the quality of employment, public policy has also to emphasise strengthening of the capacity of people living in poverty, other disadvantaged and marginalized groups to benefit from economic growth and new employment opportunities. In developing countries this implies special attention to the rural and urban informal sectors where the poor are concentrated. Small and marginal farmers, especially those in ecologically fragile and remote areas, are handicapped in their access to productive resources, and cannot benefit fully from new economic opportunities. They require increased State support to improve their access to credit, fertile land, productive inputs and extension services. This needs to be supplemented by investments in rural infrastructure, measures to improve access of the rural population to basic social services and the implementation of targeted measures to develop sustainable livelihoods.

12. Similarly, a majority of the urban labour force in many developing countries continue to depend for survival on low-productivity activities in both the formal and informal sectors. The dependence on such activities has grown in countries where employment in the modern sector has either stagnated or declined. It is thus important to adopt policies and programmes to raise productivity and earnings in informal sector activities and improve their working conditions. This should include action to remove unnecessary regulatory

obstacles to the formation and operation of micro and small enterprises, to improve the access of such enterprises to credit and other enterprise development programmes, and to provide sites endowed with the basic infrastructure to enable such enterprises to operate. In particular, innovative alternatives to formal credit systems, such as group-based micro credit schemes, need to be actively promoted.

13. There is need for a coherent set of legislative measures with programmes to achieve strengthening of the small business [and informal] sector through the development of appropriate legal, management and financial structures, to enable the sector to develop in a sustained and organized way; and to initiate and strengthen financing mechanism that enhance small business [and informal] sector access to financial services and to reduce the cost of providing and acquiring these services.

15. Apart from these problems relating to the rural and informal sectors in developing countries, an important aspect of policy that should be emphasized in all countries is the need to provide adequate safety nets for those adversely affected by economic change and to facilitate their redeployment into new activities. The need for such policies is increasing in today's rapidly changing global economy. Freer flows of trade and investment, together with rapid technological change, increase the pressures to adjust structures of production and to reform economic policies and institutions. The impact of these pressures has been seen in reduced employment prospects for low-skilled workers in the industrialized countries, in the sharp rise in unemployment and inequality in the transition economies, and in the social costs of structural adjustment and economic reform in developing countries. A key requirement for coping with these problems is the enhancement of the "employability" of all workers. This involves measures to ensure that workers have the skills and abilities they need to move efficiently from job to job and that they continually maintain and upgrade those skills and abilities. [The Bretton Woods institutions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should [continue to] work together with concerned countries to improve policy dialogue and develop new initiatives to ensure the structural adjustment programmes promote sustained economic and social development. In addition to augmenting the flow of resources through established channels, relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council, should consider new and innovative ideas for generating funds for this purpose.]

16. Another crucial dimension is equal opportunity for men and women. A gender perspective should permeate all policies and programmes aimed at employment creation, including attention to paid and unpaid work. This is particularly important at the stage of policy formulation, where the potential impact of proposed policies on gender equality should be analysed. Gender impact analyses should also be a regular feature in all stages of policy making. Employment policies should also contain positive actions to [enhance opportunities]/[ensure equal opportunities] for women. In this connection all countries should fully implement the commitments assumed in Beijing [and their obligations under CEDAW and other international human rights instruments] concerning women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment and resources and appropriate working conditions.

17. The Commission therefore recommends that:

(a) A gender perspective should be mainstreamed throughout all policies and programmes aimed at employment creation, so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of their effects on men and women, respectively. Gender sensitive employment policies should not only contain special policies to enhance the labour market prospects for women, but also include gender impact analysis as a regular feature in all stages of the overall policy making process.

[(b) Governments should actively combat gender discrimination in the labour market. Social support mechanisms should be provided to allow women and men to harmonize work and family responsibilities and make provisions for adequate child care, care for older persons and other support services and facilities in order to facilitate the employment of women. Policies of education for girls, vocational training and vocational guidance should encourage non-traditional career choices. Women's active participation in the decision-making process should be increased within Governments, and workers' and employers' organizations.]

Alternative 17 (b): [Governments should actively combat gender discrimination in the labour market. Flexible working time arrangements and social support mechanisms, such as child care, should be provided to allow men and women to harmonize work and family responsibilities. Occupational segregation should be eliminated, inter alia by ensuring that girls complete their education and by encouraging both boys and girls to make non-traditional career choices. Steps should also be taken to ensure that the high representation of women in part-time employment does not exclude them from training. Women's active participation in political decision-making, as well as in the structures of economic decision-making, and in workers' and employers' organizations should be strengthened.]

[(c) Governments should allocate resources to improve women's access to credit and technology so as to facilitate self-employment and the setting-up of small enterprises - a type of measure that has been successful in many countries.]

Alternative 17 (c): [Undertake legislation and administrative response to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology.]

[New 17 (d): The importance and relevance of micro credit programmes for poverty eradication, creation of productive employment and sustainable livelihoods for people living in poverty is recognized. Micro credit programmes should therefore be promoted actively at both national and global levels with active cooperation of international organizations concerned.]

V. International Cooperation

18. Globalization offers opportunities, challenges and risks. [There is general agreement on the value of a more open and rule-based international system characterized by a freer flow of trade and foreign investment and increased financial flows.] National strategies of economic reform and international cooperation must incorporate a strong concern of the social implications in order to enhance the positive and minimize the negative effects of the global economy.

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PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

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20. Increased international [macroeconomic/economic and social] cooperation is essential [if the potential benefits of greater economic openness are to be realized]. Growth of trade and increased financial flows offer opportunities for expansion of employment in many countries, [and should stimulate/provided increased integration is accompanied by] mutually reinforcing economic growth for all countries concerned. The Commission urges countries to strengthen their coordination mechanisms so that markets expand and are equally accessible to all countries.

[20 bis. The Governments of all countries should strengthen international cooperation and should establish a fair and equitable international economic order, which is important to the expansion of productive employment and sustainable livelihood. The interest of the people of the developing countries which make up the majority of the world population should be given full consideration. Developed countries and the international community at large should provide developing countries with necessary assistance to improve the ability and the competitive capacity to participate in global economic development and alleviate unemployment.]

[20 bis bis. Relevant international organizations and developed countries are urged to provide support, especially through technical cooperation and financial assistance, to developing countries, particularly in African and the least developed countries, as well as the land-locked and small island developing countries, on their efforts to reduce unemployment and ensure productive employment and sustainable livelihoods.]

[20 ter. Stresses the priority need for Governments and relevant international institutions or organizations to continue examining how the rapid globalization of the world economy and the increased liberalization of trade is affecting the ability of States to design and implement effective strategies for full employment and to provide a stable legal framework that creates an enabling environment to achieve social development and to meet the basic human needs of all, in order to prevent greater inequality between different sectors of society.]

[20 quater. Calls upon the international community to seek to mobilize new and additional financial resources that are both adequate and predictable and mobilized in such a way as to maximize the availability of such resources and use all available funding sources and mechanisms, inter alia, multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including, as mutually agreed, on concessional and grant terms.]

[20 Quinquiem. Invites all relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and related organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes, strategies and policies, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the overall goal of full employment for all, through inter alia, financial and technical support to developing countries in their efforts to translate all measures, recommendations and commitments into operational and concrete programmes, projects and activities.]

[20 Sixfold. Calls upon all States to contribute substantially to the Trust Fund for the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development.]

[20 Septuple. Requests that the Bureau of the Commission at the moment of selecting experts for panels, continues taking into account the expertise and possible contribution of panellists in cross-sectoral themes identified in paragraph 15 of ECOSOC resolution 1996/7.]

[20 Eightfold. Requests the Secretary-General to give special consideration to the aforementioned cross-sectoral themes while preparing the annual analytical report on the thematic issues before the Commission.]

[20 Ninefold. Transfer of technology to and acceleration of industrialization in developing countries is crucial for economic growth, employment and enhancing the competitive capacity of developing countries in this age of globalization and liberalization, the international community, particularly, the international financial institutions and donor countries are urged to participate actively towards the attainment of these two goals through multilateral organizations and bilaterally.]

[20 Tenfold. While reiterating the importance of international cooperation and the political will for the implementation of agreements reached at Copenhagen, it should be emphasized that, should the objectives envisaged in the outcome of Copenhagen and this agreed conclusions be achieved, international cooperation, particularly through the provision of adequate and timely financial resources on an assured basis, the transfer of technologies and know-how, as well as exchange of information could be an imperative.]

VI. National economic and social policies

21. Within national economic and social strategies in which full employment is the central goal, countries should:

(a) Apply a balanced and credible macroeconomic policy-mix over the medium term in order to ensure both price stability and lower interest rates [and sustainable growth, productive investment and employment.] [In some countries this implies budgetary consolidation to make room for productive investment in line with rising demand. In this context it is worth noting that there is no [automatic] conflict between sound macroeconomic and budget policies on the one hand and strong and sustainable growth in output and employment on the other, thanks to the impact of sounder fiscal prospects on the policy-mix stance and market behaviour.]

(b) Implement a stability-oriented policy to promote growth and employment based on an appropriate mix of macroeconomic [and structural] policies. This should include a restructuring of public expenditure, and [establishing appropriate social safety mechanism to minimize the adverse effect of structural adjustment, and globalization on the workforce] [reforming social protection systems where appropriate to make them more employment-friendly, investment in human resources, encouraging voluntary worker mobility and more active labour market policies.]

[(c) Recognize that economic and social policies are mutually reinforcing: social policy should be considered as a productive factor which can have a positive impact on social cohesion. Important in this regard are: upgrading the levels of skills and providing security in a context of changing patterns of work and increasing the trust and the motivation of workers.]

[(d) Concentrate public outlays where they will maximize the quality and accessibility of services. Expansion of labour intensive human services, such as education and health, can improve the well-being of the population and increase employment.]

[(e) Taxation and social protection systems should be made more employment-friendly by providing clear incentives for job seekers to take jobs or participate in other employment enhancing activities and for employers to hire more workers.]

[(f) Increase resource flows to developing countries in order to increase investment and improve human services. The Commission strongly urges donor countries to fulfil the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for overall official development assistance and to rapidly implement debt reduction and/or cancellation programmes.]

[(g) Strengthen the legal and institutional framework of emerging financial markets so as to increase their attractiveness for foreign investors, and also the value of foreign investments to recipient countries. Measures to reduce the volatility of international financial markets also warrant serious consideration.]

[(h) Promote productive employment with fair wages and working conditions as an important objective of development cooperation policies.]

[(i) As part of the poverty eradication strategies increased support for basic social services is needed in view of the positive effects on enhancing the quality of the labour force, and in line with the continuing work between interested developing and developed countries as a result of the 20/20 initiative.]

[(j) Promote investment in the developing countries, both foreign direct and domestic, taking into account the comparative advantages of these countries and directed at a balanced growth pattern between the modern and the rural and informal sectors, and within the framework of sustainable development.]

[(j bis.) Also promotes investment in countries with economies in transition, taking into account the specific features of their economic and social development.]

[(k) [Urgent] attention should be given to improve the enabling environment for small and micro [enterprises, cooperatives and] informal [activities] [enterprises in the urban as well as the rural sector], which can make a significant contribution to the reduction in underemployment and unemployment [in urban as well as rural areas. This should include the development of appropriate legal, management and financial structure to enable the sector to

develop in a sustained and organized way, and to initiate and strengthen financing mechanism that enhance equal access to credit and other financial services and reduce the cost of providing and acquiring these services.]

[(l) Promote, in ways which are suitable to national institutional structures, prices and incomes policy, and consensual, equitable approaches to income determination as an effective means of moderating both unemployment and inflation.]

[(l bis.) It is important to note that the service sector is an important source of future employment growth since many service activities are labour intensive and include high productivity activities which support the growth of the modern sector.]

[(m) Develop tripartite forms of social dialogue among Governments, workers and employer's organizations in support of employment generation as a priority item on the national policy agenda and promote labour management cooperation which contributes to productivity enhancement and job creation.]]

VII. Education, training, labour market policies and patterns of work

22. With a view to creating and expanding employment and improving its quality, countries at all levels of development should have policies and programmes to improve education, training and the functioning of the labour market. The Commission encourages Governments to:

(a) promote investment in and universal equal and non-discriminatory access to basic education;

(b) promote lifelong learning, beginning with basic education and continuing with opportunities for further education, training and skills development, including through opportunities combined with employment. [Lifelong learning should be supported by incentives for job seekers to take jobs or participate in other employment enhancing activities and for employers to hire more workers, as well as by establishing a better link between education and training systems and the business world;]

(c) improve and strengthen vocational training and adapt training systems to improve the supply response to skill requirements and to meet the training needs of the self-employed;

(d) engage in integrated policy-making that highlights and fosters the linkages between education and training polices on the one hand and labour market policies on the other;

(e) implement labour market policies that facilitate worker adjustment, provide a safety net to those adversely affected by economic change and promote skill development and increased employability. Efforts should aim to promote 'employability and livelihood security' by ensuring that workers have the skills and abilities they need and the opportunities to continually maintain and

upgrade them in order to move efficiently from job to job and the self-employed have a work-friendly and an enabling environment to freely engage in any form of productive and socially useful work;

(g) combine worker protection and security with the need for appropriate labour market flexibility, establishing a new balance between flexibility and security.

23. There is a need to intensify efforts to achieve a broader recognition and understanding of work, employment and different patterns of work.

Therefore the Commission recommends:

(a) giving due attention to socially productive activities, including unremunerated work, a relatively large part of which is done by women;

(b) also giving due attention to the work done in the informal sector;

(c) adopting policies to stimulate flexible working time arrangements, such as job sharing, part-time work, etc., in order to promote equitable access to work and ensure that each individual is given the opportunity to combine paid employment, training and education, unpaid caring tasks and volunteer activity;

(d) adopting policies to enable workers to combine work and family responsibilities and better share paid employment and unpaid caring tasks between women and men through the enhanced availability of facilities like child care and flexible working conditions.

IX. Child labour

25. The continued prevalence of child labour, often in inhumane and exploitative conditions, blights the future of the children involved and represents a short-sighted sacrifice by society. The elimination of child labour requires:

(a) Governments to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour and to implement, [inter alia], national action plans [which would incorporate, inter alia, the recommendation contained in] the resolution on the elimination of child labour adopted by the ILO at its 83rd Session (June 1996), as well as other relevant resolutions on the subject adopted at the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

[Additional 25 (a): all States that have not done so, to sign and ratify the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and furthermore, encourage States to promote and implement the provisions of the Convention;

(b) the elimination of child labour has to be achieved as part of a larger programme in which society provides alternative assistance or economic opportunity; the ILO, in close cooperation with UNICEF and other United Nations agencies, supports national efforts to eliminate child labour. Continued

financial support from the donor community for the ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is particularly important;

(c) the ILO to pursue its normative work on child labour by promoting the ratification and implementation of the Convention, No. 138;

(d) Governments to support ILO work on the drafting of a new ILO Convention on the elimination of the most intolerable forms of child labour.

X. Groups with special needs

26. The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action identified necessary requirements for improvements in the design of policies and programmes to enhance employment opportunities for groups with special needs and to combat exclusion from the labour market. To achieve this end requires:

(a) developing and implementing policies designed to ensure that all those with special needs, have the opportunity to be productive participants in the workforce, and are given access to credit, technologies and training on a non-discriminatory basis;

(b) intensifying efforts to integrate young people in the world of work by providing them with opportunities to acquire sufficient basic education and adequate vocational qualifications and by focusing training and work experience on their specific needs. Particular efforts are necessary to help young people, especially school leavers who have virtually no qualifications, by offering them either employment or training. In this regard, the offer of the Government of Portugal to host in August 1998 a World Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth, in cooperation with the United Nations which will deal, inter alia with the issue of youth employment, is warmly welcomed. Calls upon all Member States, the programmes and agencies of the United Nations system and youth non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations to support that session of the World Conference of Ministers for Youth;

(c) taking appropriate measures, in collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, to combat the unemployment of older workers, by ensuring to the maximum extent possible, that older workers can continue to work under satisfactory conditions, have the opportunity to update their knowledge and skills and to enjoy security of employment;

(d) facilitating the opportunity for those who retire early and wish to do so, to take up socially productive activities (socially useful services), remunerated or not, part-time or casual, as appropriate, and to create the conditions for this broader recognition of work and employment;

(e) widening the range of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities by: (1) ensuring that regulations and public policy do not discriminate against persons with disabilities and that they have equal access to education and training; (2) encouraging and assisting disabled persons to obtain employment in the 'open market' to the extent possible, and when this is not practical, emphasizing appropriate adjustment in the workplace to

accommodate persons with disabilities as well as alternative forms of employment. Government agencies, workers' organizations and employers should cooperate with organizations of disabled persons to create training and employment opportunities, as well as rehabilitation services. Access to viable self-employment and possibilities to set up businesses should be facilitated; [calling upon Governments and civil society to work together to formulate and implement policies and strategies in order to realize equal job opportunities for persons with disabilities. Disabled workers should be integrated in the mainstream of labour market policy-making, in order to achieve similar activity rates as for the labour force in general;]

(e) bis encouraging and facilitating the creation and development of various forms of cooperatives, especially among people living in poverty and/or belonging to vulnerable groups through providing them with greater access to microcredits and productive resources.

[(f) establishing a well functioning public employment service or strengthening the capacity of public and private employment services to offer training, individual job search counselling and adequate social protection. Efforts should be targeted on groups with particular labour market difficulties as well as aim to prevent long-term unemployment.]

[XI. Additional specific follow-up actions]

[27. Improve statistical data bases and data collection at national (with the aid of the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies if necessary) and international level (the data reporting to International Labour Organization should be more regular, updated and complete. In the United Nations the Administrative Committee on Coordination should have an increased role of coordination in that matter) on the key social indicators in least developed countries, including employment indicators.]

[28. Enhance coordination of United Nations system efforts, at the country level, in support of developing country programmes for employment creation and sustainable livelihoods and stress, in this context, the importance of common guidelines for the resident coordinator system as recommended by the ACC Task Force.]

[29. Request the Secretary-General, in the framework of United Nations system-wide coordination, to assist the Commission on Social Development and ECOSOC to broaden and deepen the policy debate on employment issues, inter alia by - within existing resources - :

(a) reviewing existing international databases, indicators and indices and work towards improving their reliability, consistency and international comparability;

(b) commissioning studies and holding international expert group meetings on specific aspects of the employment questions where special attention is warranted.]

[30. The Commission urges all countries to strengthen and sustain their efforts towards implementation of the Commitments and Programme of Action of the Social Summit especially in the context of this meeting those in Chapter 3 on expansion of productive employment and reduction of unemployment. The Commission restates its strong commitment to the goals and programmes so effectively and authoritatively articulated at the Copenhagen meeting.]